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CITY OF CHICHESTER

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1964

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Including an Appendix by the Chief  
Public Health Inspector



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CITY OF CHICHESTER

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year 1964

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Members of the City Council at 31st December, 1964

Councillor W. Brookes, J.P. (Mayor)

Alderman Mrs. A.F. Eastland (Deputy Mayor)

Alderman H.U.B. Burden  
" C.J. Newell  
" W.G.S. Pope  
" G.J. Welch  
" J.M. Selsby

Councillor H. Bell  
" Mrs. G.E. Brinsmead  
" R.W.H.V. Clayton  
" M.J. Cutten  
" J.M. Gilbert  
" A.W. Ingram  
" Mrs. G.A. Macadam  
" R.F. Oates  
" W.J. O'Reilly  
" J.A.R. Seddon  
" T.H. Siggs  
" Mrs. K.F. Smith  
" E.R. Stephens  
" D.O. Thomas  
" S.J. Watson  
" P.F. Weston  
" J.G. Woodruff

The Committees chiefly concerned with matters of public health are as follows:-

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Functions</u>
(a) <u>Public Health &amp; Housing</u> (details of membership are shown below)	(General public health matters (Housing (Public mortuary (Public conveniences.
(b) <u>Highways</u>	(Street cleansing (Refuse collection and disposal.
(c) <u>Sewerage and Waterworks</u>	(Sewers (Sewage disposal (Cesspool emptying (Water supply.

---

Public Health & Housing Committee at 31st December, 1964

Councillor R.F. Oates (Chairman)

Councillor R.W.H.V. Clayton (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor W. Brookes, J.P. (Mayor)

Alderman J.M. Selsby  
" Mrs. A.F. Eastland  
Councillor A.W. Ingram  
" W.J. O'Reilly  
" T.H. Siggs  
" E.R. Stephens  
" P.F. Weston.

Staff of the Public Health Department

<u>Medical Officer of Health:</u> (Also Medical Officer of Health for Bognor Regis U.D.C.; Departmental and School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council).	D. Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
---	--

<u>Chief Public Health and Housing Inspector:</u>	T.C. Ward (a)
---	---------------

<u>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:</u>	R. Marsdin (a)
--	----------------

<u>Chief Clerk:</u>	C.W. Chapman
---------------------	--------------

Clerical Staff:

Housing Assistant	J.R. Adams
-------------------	------------

Shorthand-typists	Miss A.G. Billingham Miss A. Muir (resigned 25.9.64) Miss L. Andrews (appointed 2.11.64)
-------------------	--

<u>Rodent Operator/Disinfector:</u>	A.T. White
-------------------------------------	------------

<u>Shops Inspector (part-time)</u>	W.H. Osman.
------------------------------------	-------------

- 
- (a) (Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.  
(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

August, 1965.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
 of the City of Chichester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1964 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the City of Chichester, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/65. Included is an appendix by your Chief Public Health Inspector.

# VITAL STATISTICS

The principal vital statistics for the year, with comparative figures for 1963, are set out below. The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population for the City for 1964 was 20,280, an increase of 720 over the previous year. (The 1961 census population figure was 20,124).

As compared with 1963, births showed an increase of 33, whilst deaths were down by 96. It should be remembered, however, that the severe winter of 1962/63 was reflected in the greatly-increased number of deaths, especially of elderly people, from respiratory causes. In many cases, this was undoubtedly due to inadequate heating and insulation of their houses (see also under "Elderly Persons Accommodation").

The natural increase in population, i.e. the excess of births over deaths was 7, compared with a decrease of 122 in 1963. The last occasion on which such a natural increase occurred was in 1952.

The number of infantile deaths (under 1 year) occurring during 1964 (11) is the highest figure for 20 years and compares unfavourably with a total of 1 such death in 1963. These deaths (and causes) are analysed on a subsequent page of this Report.

The crude death rate (i.e. before adjustment for the high proportion of elderly people in the City's population) at 13.1 shows a marked decrease from the 1963 rate of 19.1. The corrected death rate of 8.1 per 1,000 population was the lowest such death rate in West Sussex. Accidents caused 6 deaths, of which 1 only was a road traffic fatality. There were also 4 suicides.

Further details of the principal statistics appear on later pages.

	<u>Chichester City</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population	19,560	20,280	-	-
Live births	252	285	-	-
Live birth rate (crude) per 1,000 population	12.9	14.05	-	-
Corrected live birth- rate per 1,000 population	13.4	14.6	18.2	18.4
Still-births	3	6	-	-



## VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

	<u>Chichester City</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	11.8	20.6	17.3	16.3
Infant deaths	1	11	-	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.0	38.6	21.1	20.0
Deaths	374	278	-	-
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	19.1	13.7	-	-
Corrected death rate per 1,000 population	11.4	8.1	12.2	11.3

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1964 was a year marked by a very low incidence of infectious disease. As compared with the preceding year, when 476 notifications were received (almost all of which were cases of measles), a total of 39 cases only were notified during 1964. The table on page 16 gives details of these notifications.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During April and May, the mobile Mass X-Ray unit based at Portsmouth, carried out a routine survey from sites in the City. Detailed results of the examinations, together with those at the regular half-hourly sessions on Tuesday mornings, are summarised elsewhere in this Report.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year the Council gave approval to a proposal for the provision of free washing facilities in public conveniences in the City, and also to the modernisation of those conveniences which lacked amenities. The recent Aberdeen typhoid outbreak drew public attention to the inadequate and outdated facilities in many public conveniences throughout the country. Soon Chichester will, it is hoped, once again be in the first category of enlightened towns in this respect.

## ELDERLY PERSONS' ACCOMMODATION - HEATING

On a number of occasions in the past, I have put forward without success the suggestion that central heating and thermal insulation should rank for improvement grants, at least in dwellings for elderly persons. Now, thanks to the good offices of our Member of Parliament, partial success has been achieved by Ministerial approval of central heating in the modernisation of St. Mary's Almshouses. This could well be the forerunner of a more comprehensive approach by the Government to rational heating, generally.

## "MEALS-ON-WHEELS"

For a number of years, the Meals-on-Wheels service has been functioning under great difficulties because the W.V.S. voluntary workers lacked a kitchen. At present the meals are bought ready-cooked from a restaurant and delivered on two days a week only. Now, as a temporary measure, approval has been given to the conversion of the disused Central Boys' School canteen as a central kitchen for the W.V.S. Meals-on-Wheels service. There is urgent need for the immediate expansion of this service in the City and the surrounding area.

## SOCIAL CENTRE

During the year, agreement in principle by the City Council and by the West Sussex County Council was reached for the construction, as a long-term project, of a comprehensive social centre for elderly persons. When in operation, this centre could well be the main pivot of a service which could contribute radically to improving the lot of our elderly persons. This centre would provide a kitchen for the Meals-on-Wheels service and also for a lunch club.

## UNESCO, PARIS - FEBRUARY, 1964

I was fortunate to be your joint representative (with Bognor Regis U.D.C.) at the International Conference held at UNESCO headquarters on poverty and socially-handicapped families. The small British group also included Professor Peter Townsend (Professor of Sociology at the University of Essex). I had the privilege of being appointed to the International Working Party on the medical aspects of poverty, working with medical colleagues from Scandinavia, France, Belgium, Holland and the U.S.A., under the chairmanship of a Swedish professor of social medicine.

Long, hard looks have been given on a number of occasions at the value of conferences in general. The rate of technical and sociological progress is so rapid, particularly in the western world, that exchange of information by personal contact has now become almost essential if one is to keep abreast of western developments in these spheres. Specialised international groups, meeting to discuss problems common to their countries must, in the long run, beneficially influence progressive opinion in those member countries. Attendances at such meetings are not nowadays restricted to a few leaders from each country, but are becoming more widely representative of the professions concerned. As regards cost, there is much to be said in favour of attending less frequently at specially-selected international conferences, rather than attending annually at conferences confined largely to British participants at British venues.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Personal hygiene and food hygiene cannot be divorced and education in both should really start in childhood. Every school-leaver should be well-versed in both before taking up employment, and certainly before becoming a food-handler in commercial premises, a housewife, a shopper or a parent.

Investigations of food poisoning outbreaks reveal all too often the sadly-low standard of both personal and food hygiene in a depressingly large minority of the British public. Public health inspectors, in particular, feel that such investigations illustrate all too clearly the folly of shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted. Bitter experience has convinced them of the unwillingness of adults to attend, voluntarily, courses in food hygiene.

Health education courses in the schools for to-morrow's parents, shoppers and food handlers, should be a regular and accepted way of introducing public health inspectors to the community whom they serve, in an atmosphere of mutual co-operation. Only by these means can we expect the national standard of hygiene to reach the level of Scandinavian and some other countries.

## INDUSTRIALISED BUILDING - PARIS

Whilst at UNESCO, Paris, a unique opportunity presented itself, through the courtesy of two French industrialised building concerns (Camus et Cie and Fram/Coignet) of visiting not only the factories where the prefabricated sections are made, and the buildings under construction, but also of visiting occupied dwellings. Some of these had been tenanted for a number of years, others only recently. Access to French homes is, in the ordinary way, notoriously difficult, but these visits were arranged for me by the builders themselves.



## INDUSTRIALISED BUILDING - PARIS (continued)

Since French builders are responsible for houses they build for a number of years after completion, they appear to maintain a refreshingly warm liaison with the occupiers. As a result, I was able to ask many questions about living in these flats directly of the families themselves. Without exception, all were very pleased with them. Background heating, absence of condensation-nuisance, sound and heat insulation, storage and cupboard space, contributed to the great satisfaction of the tenants. One noticeable feature in both municipal and private dwellings was the low priority given to garages and the high priority for cellar-space for correct storage of wines.

### WATER SUPPLY

1964 was the first full year of operation following the takeover of the Corporation's water undertaking by the Portsmouth Water Company. It is pleasing to report that the close liaison and co-operation previously enjoyed between this department and the Corporation's Water Engineer, is being maintained with the Portsmouth Water Company.

### GENERAL

The year has yet again been one during which the staff has been under constant pressure as a result of the expanding work of the department. New legislation, particularly the Housing Act, 1964, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, have been mainly responsible, and difficulties have been experienced in carrying out general inspections under the latter Act, due to staff shortage.

In December, the Council decided that the time had come for a separate housing department to be set up. The consequent split of the Public Health department and transfer of staff took place on 29th March, 1965.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the wholehearted efforts and support of all members of my staff, under difficult circumstances.

---

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen;

Your obedient Servant,

D. WARREN BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The City is chiefly a residential and administrative centre with out-lying parts agricultural. It lies almost in the centre of Chichester Rural District, in the coastal plain of West Sussex, between the South Downs and the sea, which is some 7 miles from the centre of the City.

Industries are varied in nature and not concentrated in any one sector, apart from the Industrial Estate being developed by the Council to the south of the Portsmouth-Brighton railway line. There are no large industries which might have a prejudicial effect on the health of the City inhabitants.

General Statistics

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,873
1961 Census Population (as at April, 1961)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,124
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid 1963)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,560
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid 1964)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,280
Number of inhabited dwellings (according to									
Rate Books at 1st April, 1964)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,625
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1964)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,018,633
Estimated product of a Penny Rate (1964/65)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£4,150.

VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1. Live Births

CHICHESTER CITY								Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)						Birth Rate per 1,000 Pop.		West Sussex		England & Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	
		M	F	Number	%					
1963	252	137	115	15	5.9	12.9	13.4	* 14.6	* 15.3	18.2
1964	285	157	128	17	5.9	14.05	14.6	17.9	16.8	18.4

\* Crude rates, i.e. not adjusted for age and sex ratios.

Table 2. Stillbirths

CHICHESTER CITY					Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths)	
Total number (after adjustment for Transfers)					Chichester City	England & Wales
Year	Total	Sex				
		M	F			
1963	3	1	2		11.8	17.3
1964	6	2	4		20.6	16.3

Table 3. Deaths

CHICHESTER CITY						WEST SUSSEX		ENGLAND & WALES
Total deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population
Year	Total	Sex		Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	
		M	F					
1963	374	168	206	19.1	11.4	* 15.0	* 16.0	12.2
1964	278	128	150	13.7	8.1	9.8	10.0	11.3

\* Crude rates, i.e. not adjusted for age and sex ratios.

The natural increase in population, i.e. the excess of births over deaths was 7.

The chief causes of deaths, in order of frequency, were:-

	1963	1964
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	141 (35%)	85 (30.6%)
(ii) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	82 (21.9%)	58 (20.9%)
(iii) Neoplasms (cancer)	52 (13.9%)	46 (16.5%)
(iv) Vascular lesions of nervous system	60 (16%)	36 (12.9%)

Of the total deaths, 186 (or 66.9%) occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and, of these, 128 (or 46%) were of persons aged 75 years or over.

A table at the end of this Section shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death during 1964.

Table 4. Maternal Deaths

Chichester City		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live births			
Year	Total Deaths	Chichester City	West Sussex		England & Wales
			Rural Districts	Urban Districts	
1963	Nil	-	-	-	0.28
1964	Nil	-	0.4	0.5	0.3

Table 5. Infant Mortality (Death of Infants under 1 year)

Infant Deaths: Chichester City					Rates per 1,000 live births			
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex		England & Wales
		M	F			RDs.	UDs.	
1963	1	1	-	-	4.0	15.3	19.4	20.9
1964	11	6	5	-	38.6	19.6	14.4	20.0



Infantile Mortality (continued)

Table 6 below gives details of age, sex and cause of death of the 11 infantile deaths in 1964.

Table 6.

Cause of death	Age and sex analysis										Total	
	1 hr	10 hrs	21 hrs	23 hrs	5 days	1 week	2 mths	8 mths	11 mths	M	F	
Prematurity	1(F)	1 (M)	1 (M)	1 (M)	-	1 (F)	-	-	-	3	2	
Congenital abnormalities	-	-	-	-	2 (M)	-	-	1 (F)	-	2	1	
Respiratory disease	-	-	-	-	1 (F)	-	1 (M)	-	1 (F)	1	2	
Totals:	1(F)	1 (M)	1 (M)	1 (M)	3 (2 M) (1 F)	1 (F)	1 (M)	1 (F)	1 (F)	6	5	

Neo-Natal Mortality  
(Deaths within first 4 weeks of life)

It will be seen from the above table that 8 (5 male, 3 female) of the total of 11 infantile deaths occurred within the first 4 weeks of life; this compares with 1 such death in 1963. 7 of these deaths (5 male, 2 female) took place, in fact, within the first 7 days of life.

Cancer

This classification includes all deaths registered as being due to cancer, malignant and lymphatic neoplasms, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in the City during 1964 from all forms of cancer was 46, a decrease of 6 compared with 1963.

The death rate from this cause per 1,000 population was 2.2 (2.6 in 1963), which compares with a rate (provisional) of 2.2 for England and Wales for 1964.

The mortality from cancer for the years 1954/64 inclusive is set out below:-

Table 7.

Year	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1954	19	26	45	2.3
1955	17	28	45	2.4
1956	26	30	56	2.9
1957	25	18	43	2.3
1958	27	32	59	3.1
1959	22	27	49	2.6
1960	24	18	42	2.2
1961	30	26	56	2.9
1962	19	26	45	2.3
1963	27	25	52	2.6
1964	23	23	46	2.2



Cancer (continued)

When comparing the total of deaths from cancer with the figures for previous years, any increase or decrease in the total population of the City must be taken into account.

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1964:-

Table 8.

Lung Bronchus		Breast		Uterus		Stomach		Other Sites		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	2	-	3	-	3	5	2	8	13	23	23

Deaths from cancer for the year 1964 by age groups (male and female) were as follows:-

Table 9.

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 25	-	-
25 ~ 44	1	-
45 ~ 64	9	11
65 ~ 74	7	4
75 and upwards	6	8
Total:	23	23

Table of Causes of Deaths, classified in sex and age groups

Table 10.

List No.	Causes of death	Age Groups									Total		Total all Ages
		Under 4 weeks	Over and under 4 weeks under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and upwards	M	F	
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	5	2	7
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	10	2	12
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	6	12	18
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	3
16	Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	20	12	24	36
18	Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	14	15	25	18	43
20	Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	27	17	17	34
21	Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	6	8
22	Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
23	Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	32	16	29	45
24	Bronchitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	9	1	10
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
31	Congenital malformations	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	-	1	-	-	1	11	8	5	12	20	32
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
34	All other accidents	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	3	2	5
35	Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	2	4
Totals (all causes)		8	3	1	1	2	7	70	59	127	128	150	278

No deaths were recorded as due to:- (1) Tuberculosis, respiratory; (2) Tuberculosis, other; (4) Diphtheria; (5) Whooping cough; (6) Meningococcal infection; (7) Acute poliomyelitis; (8) Measles; (19) Hypertension with heart disease; (26) Ulcer of stomach and duodenum; (29) Hyperplasia of prostate; (30) Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion; (36) Homicide and operations of war.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1955 - 1964

Table 11.

Year	Estimated Population	Total live births			Birth rate		Total Deaths			Death rate		Infant Deaths			Infant Death rate	Cancer Deaths			Cancer Death rate	Natural increase or decrease in population
		M	F	Total	Crude	Corr.	M	F	Total	Crude	Corr.	M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
1955	18,980	125	130	255	13.43	13.69	127	170	297	15.65	12.21	2	1	3	31.8	17	28	45	2.37	Decr. 42
1956	19,030	142	136	278	14.61	14.90	133	172	305	16.03	10.4	1	1	2	7.2	26	30	56	2.94	Decr. 27
1957	19,010	146	127	273	14.36	15.22	172	126	298	15.67	8.93	3	1	4	14.6	25	18	43	2.26	Decr. 25
1958	19,100	145	108	253	13.25	14.04	138	177	315	16.49	9.73	3	1	4	15.8	27	32	59	3.09	Decr. 62
1959	19,060	135	125	260	13.64	14.46	108	160	268	14.06	9.56	2	3	5	19.2	22	27	49	2.58	Decr. 8
1960	19,030	130	127	257	13.5	14.3	140	162	302	15.87	10.31	3	5	8	31.1	24	18	42	2.2	Decr. 45
1961	19,480	141	133	274	14.1	14.9	146	188	334	17.1	10.5	3	1	4	14.6	30	26	56	2.9	Decr. 60
1962	19,540	130	131	261	13.4	14.2	117	185	302	15.5	10.1	2	2	4	15.3	19	26	45	2.3	Decr. 41
1963	19,560	137	115	252	12.9	13.4	168	206	374	19.1	11.4	1	-	1	4.0	27	25	52	2.6	Decr. 122
1964	20,280	157	128	285	14.05	14.6	128	150	278	13.7	8.1	6	5	11	38.6	23	23	46	2.2	Incr. 7

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Routine enquiries to trace the source of infection are made immediately on receipt of a notification of infectious disease and advice given to parents as to home nursing, exclusion from school, etc. Where desired disinfection is carried out by the department's disinfectors, either terminally or on removal of the patient to hospital.

POLIOMYELITIS

No notifications of this disease were received during the year, and, in fact, there were no cases in the whole of West Sussex for the third year running. This is an obvious indication of the success of the poliomyelitis vaccination programme.

Poliomyelitis vaccination

Generally, oral vaccine continued to be used for poliomyelitis vaccination. The following table gives details of the numbers in the City in various age groups who received protective vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1964:-

AGE GROUP	Primary Vaccinations (three doses Sabin oral; two injections Salk or three injections Quadrillin)	Reinforcing Vaccinations (4th dose Sabin oral; 3rd or 4th injection Salk; or 4th or 5th injections Quadrillin)
Children born 1964	36	)
Children born 1963	146	)
Children born 1962	25	) 287
Children and young persons born 1944-1961	85	)
Young persons born 1934-1943	7	-
Others	9	-
TOTAL	308	287

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of the disease were notified during the year, the last notification being in 1954 (the only confirmed case in the past 18 years).

The West Sussex County Council, as the local health authority, is responsible for immunisation programmes, and with new procedures and immunisation techniques (and particularly the use of a computer for routine organisational and statistical purposes), every encouragement and assistance is given to parents to ensure that children receive combined protection against the more serious infectious diseases. Triple antigen vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has simplified the immunisation programme for each child, and now a quadruple vaccine (giving additional protection against poliomyelitis) is available and is in use by some general practitioners. Details of the numbers of children under 14 immunised during the year are given later in this Section.



SECTION II (continued)

MEASLES

20 cases only (6 male, 14 female) of this disease were notified during the year, compared with 461 in 1963 (which was a measles epidemic year).

FOOD POISONING

Two visitors - sisters - developed symptoms of acute staphylococcal food poisoning shortly after consuming a meal in the City.

The onset was dramatically sudden, causing them to stop their car and enter a police station in search of help. The police acted with commendable promptness in immediately passing on as much information as the two victims, both partially collapsed, were able to give. Investigations were instituted at once and suspect foodstuffs were withdrawn. As in so many cases of acute food poisoning, however, the causative organisms could not be isolated.

DYSENTERY

1 case only was notified during 1964.

The following table gives details of the 39 cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1964, showing, in age analysis columns, the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis:-

Table 12.

Disease	Sex	Total originally notified	Age Groups												Total all ages
			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not known	
Measles	M	6	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
	F	14	1	-	4	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
Puerperal pyrexia (a)	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	-	-	18
Dysentery	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	M	6	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
	F	33	1	-	4	2	3	3	-	11	8	-	-	1	33

Notes:  
 (a) 16 of the cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified from a general hospital in the City in which the confinements took place.

# IMMUNISATION STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1964

Table 13.            Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunisation

Type of Immunisation	Children born in years:							Total
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955 - 1959	1950 - 1954	
<u>Triple Antigen:</u>								
Primary	127	83	49	29	2	1	-	291
Booster	-	106	69	14	-	1	-	190
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus:</u>								
Primary	-	-	-	1	7	63	4	75
Booster	-	-	1	8	24	317	31	381
<u>Diphtheria/Whooping Cough:</u>								
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Booster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Diphtheria:</u>								
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Booster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14.            Smallpox Vaccination

Type:	Age distribution:								Totals
	0 - 3 mths	3 - 6 mths	6 - 9 mths	9-12 mths	1 year	2 - 4 years	5-14 years	15 years	
Primary	1	-	-	-	189	27	7	-	224
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	68	99

## TUBERCULOSIS

5 cases (2 less than in 1963) were added to the Register during the year. These comprised 4 new notifications (all pulmonary and including 1 posthumous notification) and 1 transfer from another district.

12 cases were removed from the Register during 1964, this being 9 fewer than in the previous year. 2 cases were transferred out to other districts; 8 were reported to have recovered and there were 2 deaths (1 pulmonary and the other being the posthumous notification referred to above). Neither death was, however, assigned by the Registrar-General as being due to tuberculosis. The figures are further analysed overleaf.

It is interesting to note that in the last 10 years, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register has almost halved. At 31st December, 1954, the figure stood at 104; at the end of last year it was 55.

Table 15.

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

	Pulmonary cases			Non-Pulmonary cases			Total cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
No. on Register at 31st December, 1963	30	26	56	1	5	6	31	31	62
Additions (5):- New notifications	2(a)	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Transfers from other areas	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	33	28	61	1	5	6	34	33	67
Removals (12):- Transfers out	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Recovered	3	5	8	-	-	-	3	5	8
Deaths	2(a)	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
No. on Register at 31st December, 1964	26	23	49	1	5	6	27	28	55

(a) Includes 1 posthumous notification.

New notifications: -

Table 16.

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	-	-	1
25 - 44 years	-	1	-	-	1
45 - 64 years	1	-	-	-	1
65 and over	1(a)	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	2	2	-	-	4

(a) Posthumous notification.

The following table shows the mortality from tuberculosis (all forms) in Chichester, and in England and Wales, during the past 5 years. (Figures supplied by the Registrar-General):-

Table 17.

	Deaths under 5		Total Deaths		Tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate per 1,000 population	
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Chichester	England & Wales
1960	-	-	-	1	0.05	0.07
1961	-	-	1	-	0.05	0.07
1962	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
1963	-	-	1	1	0.1	0.06
1964	-	-	-	-	-	0.05



MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The mobile Mass X-Ray unit, based at Portsmouth, carried out a further survey in the City at the end of April and beginning of May. As on previous visits, the unit was stationed at various sites in Chichester, to enable as many of the general public (and industrial groups) as possible to avail themselves of an opportunity for a chest X-ray with the minimum of delay and inconvenience.

Details of the result of the survey are set out below, together with similar information relating to the weekly half-hour visits throughout the year, which are primarily intended to enable patients referred by their own doctor to have an X-ray as quickly as possible.

I am indebted for this report to Dr. J.D. Londrum, the Unit's Medical Director:-

Mass Radiography, 1964 - Chichester

<u>Number X-Rayed:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Survey of City by Unit 15A	1864	1825	3689
Weekly visit by Unit 15B	490	488	978
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>2354</u>	<u>2313</u>	<u>4667</u>

Number X-Rayed in Groups:

G.P. Referrals	426	353	779
TF contacts	5	12	17
Industrial staff	652	436	1088
General public	979	1019	1998
Psychiatric hospital	290	493	783
Positive reactors	2	-	2
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>2354</u>	<u>2313</u>	<u>4667</u>

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per</u> <u>1000</u>
Cases of tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinic or Hospital and considered on investigation to require close Clinic supervision or treatment	2	2	4	0.86
Cases of tuberculosis requiring out-patient supervision only	10	13	23	4.93
Primary carcinoma of bronchus	2	-	2	0.43

## SECTION III

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### 1. Hospitals

A comprehensive treatment and consultant specialist service for residents of the City and surrounding district is provided by the following general and other hospitals which are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board:

- (a) General - (Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.  
(St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
- (b) Infectious Disease - Chichester I.D. Hospital.
- (c) Chest - (Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, Norton,  
( Nr. Chichester.  
(Bognor Regis Chest Hospital Annexe.
- (d) Maternity - Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington.  
(A considerable number of confinements also take place in  
the Maternity Department of St. Richard's Hospital Chichester.)
- (e) Mental - Graylingwell & Summersdale Hospitals, Chichester.

#### 2. General medical and dental services

General medical, dental and ophthalmic services are provided in the area under arrangements made by the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex.

#### 3. Laboratory service

The Public Health Laboratory at Priorsdean Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth undertakes all routine bacteriological and virological work for this department, and it is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the efficient service and helpful and willing co-operation afforded by the Medical Director, Dr. Payne, and his staff. A daily collection by road enable specimens to reach the laboratory from Chichester with the minimum of delay.

#### 4. Ambulance and Hospital car service

For the City and surrounding district, a directly-administered service is operated by the West Sussex County Council.

#### 5. Local health authority service

A full range of personal health services are provided in the City by the West Sussex County Council. Details are given below:-

- (a) Nursing and Midwifery - Domiciliary midwifery and general nursing services are available to all who require them.
- (b) Maternity and Child Welfare - Ante- and postnatal and infant welfare clinics are held each week at the Health Centre, together with relaxation classes for expectant mothers. (There were 1007 attendances at the latter during 1964, compared with 614 in 1963).
- (c) School Health Service Clinics - Minor Ailments, Aural, Child Guidance, Eye, Orthopaedic and Speech Therapy Clinics are in operation.

## 5. Local health authority services (continued)

(d) Home Help service - The WVS has hitherto undertaken the organisation of this service on an agency basis, but with the expansion and development needed to meet the requirements of an ageing population, the County Council decided to introduce a directly-administered service from 1st October, 1964. A Neighbourly Help Scheme has also been brought into operation to utilise the services of neighbours unable to work the set hours of home helps.

(e) Vaccination and immunisation

- Facilities are available, either at the Health Centre or by general practitioners at their surgeries, for protective vaccination against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. BCG vaccination of school children aged 13 and over is carried out (where parents so desire) in those cases where Mantoux skin-tests have indicated an inadequate resistance to tuberculosis infection.

(f) Chiropody

- A directly-provided chiropody service for the aged, physically-handicapped and expectant mother groups is available on a sessional basis. 6 sessions per month were held during the year at the Health Centre, Chichester, total attendances numbering 333, together with 33 domiciliary visits. 45% of the total treatments (336, compared with 303 in 1963) were free. A third full-time chiropodist commenced duty in the latter part of the year, but the growing demands on the service have fully extended the present facilities and has resulted in lengthy waiting for appointments. A further increase in staff is proposed, but it has been necessary to continue to supplement existing facilities with the help of grant-aided voluntary organisations throughout the County, who have employed private chiropodists. In the City, this supplementary assistance has been organised by the WVS. A total of 168 attendances were made at the 26 sessions held during the year.

## 6. Other facilities

(i) Family Planning

- Advice is available at a family planning and sub-fertility clinic held, under arrangements made by the Family Planning Association, every Monday between 7 and 8 p.m. at the Health Centre. During 1964, 90 new cases were seen and total attendances numbered 714.

(ii) Veneral Disease

- A clinic is held on Wednesday evenings at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester. Additional diagnostic and treatment facilities are available at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth and at Worthing Hospital.

(iii) Nursing Homes

- One nursing home in the City, with accommodation for 8 medical or chronic patients, is registered by the County Council under section 187, Public Health Act, 1936.



(a) Section 47 - Removal of persons in need of care and attention

During the year it was happily not found necessary to have recourse to the compulsory powers for removal to hospital, etc., of persons found to be in need of care and attention. With the close and ready co-operation of the geriatricians and almoners at hospitals, together with the health and welfare services of the County Council, admissions were arranged to local hospitals by tactful persuasion in those difficult cases where patients were not at first prepared to leave their homes.

(b) Section 50 - Assisted burials

Arrangements were made during 1964 for 1 burial under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

SECTION IV

WATER SUPPLY

The following report on the City's water supply for the year is supplied by Mr. L.J. Simpson, Engineer to the Portsmouth Water Company.

Sources of Supply, Treatment and Sampling Results

The public water supply to the City, derived from wells, boreholes and adits at Fishbourne and Funtington, has been satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, throughout the year.

The raw waters were free from any tendency towards plumbo-solvent action. They underwent continuous purification before being pumped either directly into the distribution system or into the storage reservoir at Lavant.

At Funtington Waterworks, treatment consisted in the application of minimum quantities of Chlorine and Ammonia to ensure a normal Chloramine residual in the distribution system.

At Fishbourne, a Chlorine dose of one part per million was applied, followed by Sulphur Dioxide (a dechlorinating agent) and Ammonia in quantities sufficient to leave a normal Chloramine residual.

Samples of raw and treated waters were collected at regular intervals during the year. The Company now operates its own laboratory under a qualified Chemist and Bacteriologist. Samples examined included 41 from consumers' premises in the City, all of which were reported to be of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

The total hardness of the supply varied between 235 p.p.m. (Funtington source) and 255 p.p.m. (Fishbourne source). Non-carbonate or permanent hardness is about 35 p.p.m.

During the year there were 201 new connections to the public water supply and 53 disconnections (premises being demolished), making a net increase of 146.



Table 18.

Water Supply - Summary of Bacteriological and Chemical Results of examinations of samples - June, 1964 - March, 1965

		Faecal coli per 100 ml.
		Other coliforms per 100 ml.
		Plate count on 1 ml. at 37°C
		Plate count on 1 ml. at 20°C
		pH
		Electricity conductivity
		Residual Chlorine as Cl.
		Colour (Hazen)
		Turbidity as SiO <sub>2</sub>
		Free CO <sub>2</sub>
		Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
		Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
		Calcium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
		Chloride as Cl.
		Fluoride as F.
		Free Ammonia as NH <sub>3</sub>
		Albuminoid Ammonia as NH <sub>3</sub>
		Nitrite as N.
		Nitrate as N.
		Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>
		Phosphate as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
		Permanganate Value
Fishbourne	<1	<1
Funtington	<1	<1
	<1	<1
	<1	1
	7.2	7.3
	495	420
	0.04	0.01
	<5	<5
	0.27	0.55
	27	21
	222	200
	253	235
	227	207
	22.5	22.0
	<0.1	<0.1
	0.073	0.006
	0.057	0.059
	<3.9	<2.9
	13	13
	0.21	0.07
	0.20	0.12

Notes (a) The figures show the median values for bacteriological results and the arithmetic mean values for chemical analyses.

(b) Where appropriate, the chemical results are expressed in milligrammes per litre. Hardness is shown as parts per million.

T.W. Jobling, B.Sc., P.A.I.W.E.,  
Chemist and Bacteriologist.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Chichester is drained as far as possible on the separate system of main drainage (i.e. rain water is drained separately from soil water).

The Sewage Disposal Works, the outfall from which discharges into Chichester Harbour, are situated at Appledram. They have been extensively enlarged and modernised to meet the demands of a developing area and further improvements are now in hand. During the year, progress continued on the work of overhauling and repairing the City's sewers.

### Cesspool Drainage

The majority of houses in the City are on main drainage, but in the unsewered areas there are approximately 200 properties with cesspool drainage. During the year 485 emptyings of cesspools were carried out by the Council, 4 free emptyings being allowed per year for each premises.

### Public Cleansing

Trade refuse is collected from shops and offices in the main streets twice weekly. A weekly domestic collection is operated; disposal being at the Corporation's controlled tips at Quarry Lane (now completed) and Westhampnett Road, where a programme of in-filling of disused gravel pits is under way.

Street cleansing is carried out daily, the manual orderlies being supplemented by a mechanical sweeper.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT

Several complaints were received, mostly of a minor character. 8 inspections were made under this heading during the year.

### CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are no licensed sites in the City.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

No nuisances were reported during the year from offensive trades in the City, which include the business of a fellmonger.

### SHOPS

Regular routine inspections are carried out by the staff of the department, which includes a part-time Shops Inspector.

### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

There are now no registered common lodging-houses in the City.

### PUBLIC MORTUARY

Increased use was made during the year of the facilities now provided by the public mortuary (which includes refrigerated storage). An arrangement is in operation for bodies from Chichester Rural District to be admitted, mainly where post-mortem examinations are subsequently carried out. The following table summarises and analyses the admissions during the year.

Table 19.

	Reason for admission:		Total
	Awaiting burial	For post-mortem examination	
Chichester City	-	11	11
Chichester R.D.C.	4	54	58
TOTALS:	4	65	69

BYE-LAWS

List of Bye-Laws in force in the City which relate to Public Health:-

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Confirmation</u>
1.	New Street and Buildings	April, 1936
2.	Common Lodging Houses	May, 1936
3.	Markets	May, 1936
4.	Mortuary	May, 1936
5.	Nuisances	May, 1936
6.	Offensive Trades	May, 1936
7.	Slaughterhouses	May, 1957
8.	Sanitary Conveniences	June, 1936
9.	Dogs fouling footway	October, 1936
10.	Houses let in Lodgings	June, 1937
11.	Buildings	February, 1939
12.	Pleasure Fairs	February, 1939
13.	Houses let in Lodgings	May, 1939
14.	Refuse tips	October, 1939
15.	Water - Prevention of waste, Undue Consumption, Misuse or Contamination	March, 1950
16.	Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the open air	July, 1950
17.	Buildings	October, 1953
18.	Deposit of Litter	September, 1954
19.	Parking of Cars on Grass Verges and Traffic Islands	September, 1954.





## APPENDIX

by

T. C. WARD, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health & Housing Inspector

### SECTION V

#### HOUSING

##### Slum Clearance

Demolition was carried out during the year of 143 vacant properties in the George Street/High Street clearance area. Part of the cleared site is to be sold and the remainder leased for private redevelopment.

With the bulk of the slum clearance programme now dealt with, the Council is turning its attention towards securing the improvement and modernisation of the considerable number of sub-standard properties in the City. (The 1961 census figures show that some 900 households were without a fixed bath and nearly 1500 lacked an adequate hot-water supply). Wider powers are now available in the 1964 Housing Act to deal with the improvement of these properties, but staffing difficulties have hindered the carrying out of the necessary inspections.

##### Housing Management

As the department was to be relieved of these responsibilities early in 1965, a factual report only of the work carried out in 1964 has been included in this Report.

##### Rehousing

Council building provided 59 units of accommodation during the year, whilst re-lets numbered 42. Of the houses available for letting, 25 went to slum clearance tenants and the remainder to applicants on the general waiting list.

The whole of the Council's building programme continues to be devoted either to rehousing tenants from slum clearance areas or to providing special accommodation for the elderly.

##### Waiting List

At the end of 1964, there were 88 applicants on the list from which applicants are selected for tenancies, as under:-

##### Date of Application:

<u>1961 or earlier</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
10 (6)	5 (3)	20 (2)	53 (16)

With very few exceptions, none of these applicants has a separate home of his own, the figures in brackets indicating the number with families.

To assist housing applicants, the Council operates a scheme of loans for house purchase, under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, (as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959). Loans up to a maximum of 100% are made to approved applicants with mortgages of 35 years or 40 years in exceptional cases. During 1964, 86 loans were so approved.

Improvements Grants

During 1964, 49 applications (19 for standard grants and 30 for discretionary grants) were approved. The average approved expenditure for discretionary grants was £561. In all except 2 cases, a 50% grant was made. The remaining applications covered approved expenditure totalling £1870, on which the maximum permitted grant of £400 was made in each case.

Since 1949, 300 applications for improvement grants have been approved. Whenever an inquiry for a grant is made, an inspection is carried out by officers of this department, who advise the applicant and inform him of what additional works of repair (if any) are required to bring the premises up to the necessary standard.

Houses in Multi-occupation

Action was taken in regard to one property during the year.

Under-occupation

Efforts continued to be made to reduce the number of single occupants and elderly couples who are occupying Council houses too large for their needs. During the year, 49 transfers were effected to this end.

Modernisation of Council Houses

Steady progress is being maintained with the task of modernising the 481 pre-war Council houses, to bring them up to a standard comparable with those constructed recently. By the end of 1964, 255 houses had been completed, and the work is proceeding at the rate of 4 per week.

Overcrowding

No new cases of overcrowding were brought to notice during the year.

Housing Statistics

Houses erected during the year:

By local authority .....	59
By private enterprise .....	123
Total	<u>182</u>

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) .....	296
Number of inspections made for this purpose .....	881
Number of dwellings (included under the above sub-heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 .....	131
Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	29
Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	46
(Rendered fit by informal action).	

Housing Statistics (continued)

2. Action under Statutory powers during the year:

(i) Repairs

No statutory action under either the Housing Act, 1957, or the Public Health Act, 1936, was necessary to secure the repair of unfit houses.

(ii) Clearance Areas - Housing Act, 1957

Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation demolished under Section 43(1), Housing Act, 1957 ..... 143

(iii) Demolition and Closing Orders - Housing Act, 1957

(a) Number of unfit houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) ..... -

(b) Number of local authority-owned houses (unfit) closed ..... -

(c) Number of unfit houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) ..... 2

(d) Number of unfit houses closed under Sections 17(3) and 26 ..... -

(e) Parts of houses closed under Section 18 ..... -

(f) Number of houses reconditioned and undertakings cancelled (Section 16) ..... -

SECTION VI

A feature of 1964 was the considerable modernisation and improvement planned or put into operation at a number of major hotels and restaurants.

Forty-two written notices were served for improvements required at various food premises and it was as a consequence of visits of inspection and meetings with owners and managements that encouragement was given to modernisation schemes.

News of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak released on the 21st May led to a reassessment of food hygiene precautions and made the public and food handlers generally realise the importance of correct treatment and storage of food and washing of hands.

The Committee of Enquiry into the Aberdeen outbreak refers to the following:-

- (i) Cold cooked meats should not be displayed in shops above 40° degrees Fahrenheit - unfortunately they often are.
- (ii) Evidence suggests that the lack of knowledge of the basic bacteriological aspects of food hygiene extends to managerial and directoral staff - this is borne out by fact.
- (iii) Present powers to close premises in which infection may exist should be re-examined to see if they need strengthening.

Where refrigerated counters and cabinets are provided it has been noted that, with few exceptions, no thermometers are incorporated in the structure. This would appear to be a serious omission which should be rectified by the manufacturers.

On changeover of occupancy of at least three shops, it was found that the new occupants had little experience of food handling, storage or preparation. It was only during routine inspections that these shops were found, and advice and instruction had to be given to ensure a measure of hygienic techniques and methods. It would be a great help if it was compulsory for incoming occupiers to notify the local public health department before commencing business.

During routine inspections, it became evident that the majority of proprietors of food shops were concerned at the risk of contamination of food from dogs entering the premises. Requests were received for a supply of display notices, asking customers to keep their dogs out of food premises. 100 plastic-faced notices were printed and distributed on request. At the end of the year, only 3 notices remained undistributed.

Thirty-two complaints relating to food premises or unsound food were received and dealt with during the year.

It is the practice to investigate each case thoroughly and where food complained of is manufactured outside the district, the company concerned is asked to send a representative to explain how their product fell short of accepted standards, and further, what steps the company will take to prevent a recurrence.

It has been found that food manufacturers invariably go to great lengths to investigate in detail any complaints referred to them by this department. On being satisfied that effective action will be taken to prevent a recurrence, it is not usually necessary to institute legal proceedings.

A report was submitted to Committee in one case only, where the complaint received was of unsound meat served for lunch in a restaurant. The errors leading up to the sale of unsound food in this case are typical of a lack of proper knowledge and supervision on the part of food handlers. The case arose as follows:-



On Saturday it was the cook's half-day off and the assistant cook placed a rolled beef joint of 20 lbs weight in the cooker. It was cooked for 2½ hours only; then allowed to remain in the slowly cooling cooker overnight before being placed in the refrigerator on Sunday morning.

The undercooked and by then unsound meat was re-heated on Monday morning for mid-day lunch.

A warning letter was sent to the owner of the restaurant drawing his attention to (a) the sale of unsound meat, and (b) failure to cool the meat after cooking to a temperature below 50°F as quickly as reasonably practicable.

As a result of this action and in view of the inherent danger of serving food precooked the previous day, the proprietor agreed to have his meat delivered and cooked on the day of sale. The kitchen staff were also interviewed and informed of the requirements regarding the cooking and cooling of meat as laid down in Section 25 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

In food premises where food has been stored down to floor level, it has been found difficult for managements to get staff to keep the floors clean, with consequent risk of contamination to food. At interviews with proprietors of shops, therefore, it is the policy of the department to ensure that all food is stored on shelves at least 8-10 inches off the floor. This allows room for proper and efficient cleaning to take place, cuts cleaning time by half, prevents build-up of dirt and debris, and deprives insects and vermin of harbourage.

Reference was made in last year's report of the problem of flies in shops. They are usually attracted by the unhygienic condition of dustbins at the rear of premises. The introduction of paper sacks, which are sealed when full, is doing much to alleviate this problem. It was interesting to note the introduction during the year of a proprietary control unit for the destruction of flies and flying insects by the use of an electrified grid, and I understand at least one food factory in the City is interested in its capabilities.

A number of other food premises are redecorating with emulsion paint containing the fly control agent (I.F.C.A.)

On one visit of inspection it was found that a building firm were renewing the casing on the walls of an old box type refrigerator with lead sheeting. On being told of the unhealthy nature of lead for this purpose, the proprietor bought another refrigerator.

It is estimated that some 18,000 cooked meals are served weekly in the City, excluding meals at schools, hospitals, shops and offices.

The policy of the department, when concerned with food premises, is one of progressive improvement, and I am pleased to report that this policy has resulted in a higher standard of food hygiene in 1964.

## Milk

### Licensing

Producers of Tuberculin-tested milk are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, acting through the local Agricultural Executive Committee. There is one pasteurising plant in the City.

Dealers' licenses under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, are now issued by the West Sussex County Council (as Food and Drugs Authority) and operate for a 5-year period from the date of issue (1st January, 1961). 4 premises in the City are licensed for the sale in each case of "Tuberculin-tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" milk.

Only a small quantity of raw milk, i.e. not heat-treated, in this case farm-bottled tuberculin-tested milk, is sold retail in the City. West Sussex has, since 1st October, 1957, been a fully-attested area under the eradication plan, designed to eliminate tuberculosis from cattle throughout the Country.

## Ice-Cream

At 31st December, 1964, 69 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream. There is one ice-cream factory in the City, which is inspected.

### Food Premises classified by types

Bakehouses .....	5
Confectioners .....	31
Butchers .....	19
Cafes and restaurants .....	24
Dairies .....	3
Fish shops (including 4 fish-frying premises) .....	7
Food factories (including manufacture of preserved food) ....	4
Greengrocers .....	17
Grocers and general stores (including 12 supermarkets and large multiple shops) .....	50
Staff canteens .....	20
School and church kitchens .....	5
Licensed clubs .....	13
Public houses and hotels (including 9 with restaurant facilities) .....	46
Private hotels .....	6
Mobile food shops .....	4
Hospital kitchens .....	3
Total food premises .....	<u>257</u>

### Registered food premises

#### (a) Under section 92, Chichester Corporation Act, 1938

Preparation or manufacture of sausages, preserved, potted, etc., meat .....	22
Sale and storage of ice-cream .....	69

#### (b) Under section 8, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Dairies .....	3
Distributors (1 wholesale, 3 retail) .....	4

Inspections of registered food premises were carried out during the year as under:-

Manufacture of sausages, potted or preserved food .....	31
Dairies .....	14.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSE HYGIENE AND MEAT INSPECTION

#### Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

Slaughtering continued unabated, with an increase in numbers killed as compared with the last two years.

Improved hanging facilities for offal - moveable hanging racks - were provided, and the slaughterhouse was redecorated and painted internally. Part of the yard paving was taken up and relaid with a proper fall for purposes of drainage.

No complaints were received from adjacent properties during the year, and every effort was made to reduce nuisance to a minimum. When the contractors failed to keep the waste bins clean, the meat company changed contractors to ensure better service, with sterilised return bins.

At the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the meat company to make use of a hire-service for boiler suits and coats for the slaughtermen and company employees. Hitherto the men supplied their own protective clothing and were reimbursed on laundry bills. Under the new system, 14 men have clean clothing provided and kept in good repair. They have one set of clothing on, one change, and one set at the laundry. The charge to the company is approximately equal to the previous laundry bill.

All animals killed were inspected and stamped in accordance with the regulations, and as far as possible ante-mortem inspection was arranged, particularly with animals sent in for emergency slaughter.

Payment for meat inspection continued at the rate of 2s. 6d. per bovine animal, 9d. per calf or pig, and 6d. per sheep or goat for weekend Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays, whilst the charges for week-day inspections were 2s. 0d., 6d. and 4d., respectively.

Payments made to the Council for the year amounted to £1032. 19s. 3d.

In December, the inspector from a neighbouring authority, who helped the Council by carrying out meat inspection every third weekend, left the area. Until a replacement is found, the whole of weekend, bank holiday and evening inspections has to be carried out by the two inspectors, working in rotation. This, at best, means alternate weekend working, and continuous weekend duty in cases of leave and sickness, and can only be regarded as a temporary expedient.

No generalised cases of cysticercus bovis were found during the year. Three localised cases were detected, and carcasses and offals refrigerated and cleared in accordance with the regulations.

No cases of bovine tuberculosis were found. It is doubtful if all head lesions in pigs were tubercular, but the heads are condemned when glands are affected. In one batch of 25 pigs, four specimens of affected glands were sent to Weybridge laboratory who confirmed Corynebacterium Equi in all cases.

#### Unsound meat

The total quantity of meat condemned: 19 tons, 6 cwts. 3 qtrs. 3 lbs., shows a reduction of nearly 1 ton over the previous year, although the total kill at the slaughterhouse was up by about 1750 animals (28,207, compared with 26,460 in 1963).

Meat and offals found to be unfit for food, together with by-products, are disposed of as follows:-

- (a) Glands (thyroids) unsold lungs, vels (calf stomachs), condemned livers, pigs maws (stomachs), unsold spleens, are collected for pharmaceutical products and dog foods.
- (b) Bones, livers unsuitable for mink breeders, intestines, stomachs, feet, unsold heads, fat, horns and condemned meat are sent for processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.
- (c) Mink farms collect livers and tripes for feeding purposes.
- (d) Cattle stomachs are used for manufacture of edible tripe.
- (e) Sheep skins, cattle hides and calf skins go to leather processors.



Total amount of meat found to be diseased, and destroyed

Table 20

	Entire Carcases				Joints				Edible Offal			
	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
Cattle (excl. Cows)	-	10	3	14	-	1	1	12	1	5	-	2
Cows	3	16	-	9	-	17	-	4	5	13	-	12
Calves	-	6	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	16
Sheep and Lambs	2	5	2	12	-	-	1	15	-	15	3	8
Pigs	1	18	1	8	-	4	3	14	1	10	2	12
TOTAL:	8	17	1	20	1	3	3	17	9	5	1	22

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

Table 21

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	1,567	2,268	1,648	11,280	11,444	28,207
Number inspected	1,567	2,268	1,648	11,280	11,444	28,207
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	2	20	17	137	55	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	207	957	12	867	955	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis & cysticerci	13.3%	43.1%	1.7%	8.9%	8.8%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	64	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.6%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

During 1964, 10 licenses (expiring on 30th September, 1965) were granted to slaughtermen.



SECTION VII

Noise Abatement

Of ten complaints received, three are worth special mention. At the large food store referred to in last year's report, work was completed on sound-proofing, with complete success. No further complaints of noise from the refrigerators have been received.

Complaints were received regarding a noise nuisance created at a factory situated near a block of flats. The trouble arose when the factory boiler "blew up". A replacement was sited in the open until it could be fitted inside the building on the site of the old boiler.

Subsequently at the same factory, a large air compressor broke down and its replacement was sited in the open until repairs were carried out. When this noise was abated, a second similar incident occurred.

Eventually, following protracted visits and discussions, the noise was reduced and a building was cleared for the use of the stand-by compressor, if needed again.

Whilst work was progressing on sewer connections at North Walls, shattering noise was created by metal-to-metal pneumatic pile driving of trench shuttering. Complaints were received both from nearby premises and the workmen. An approach to the building firm resulted in alternative and quieter methods being adopted in completing the work.

It was interesting to note that at Brighton, where extensive roadworks were carried out, the residents and local businesses in the area affected were notified beforehand of the noise and disturbance likely to be created. This gave the people concerned an opportunity to arrange their activities accordingly.

Section 21 of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, states:-

"The Minister may make special regulations for protecting persons employed to work in premises to which this Act applies, or any class of such premises from risks of bodily injury or injury to health arising from noise or vibrations and preventing the welfare of persons so employed from being adversely affected by noise or vibrations".

Pigeons

Complaints were received towards the end of the summer, of damage and nuisance caused by pigeons in one section of the City. As a result, measures were put in hand to reduce the number. By the end of the year, the flock of pigeons complained of was reduced by fifty-three.

Plans

Plans for new buildings, or improvements and alterations to existing buildings, are referred by the City Engineer and Surveyor to the Public Health department in so far as they are affected by requirements affecting food premises, factories, offices and shops. Inspections and recommendations are made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, The Factories Act, 1961, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. Any alterations are then incorporated in the plans before building commences.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Act, 1963

Fifteen plans were scrutinised to ensure compliance with the Act. By the end of the year 441 premises had been registered.

## General

The following is a summary of the visits and inspections carried out during the year:-

<u>1. Public Health and Housing Acts</u>	
Number of complaints received .....	69
Inspections and re-inspections .....	575
Improvement grant inspections .....	89
<u>2. Housing Management</u>	
Visits re housing applications .....	143
<u>3. Houses in multiple occupation (inspections) .....</u>	
7	
<u>4. Factories Act</u>	
Factories (inspections) .....	63
<u>5. Dairies .....</u>	
14	
<u>6. Food Premises</u>	
Wet and Fried Fish shops .....	18
Examination of unsound food .....	79
Canteens .....	12
Cafes and Restaurants .....	63
Grocers shops .....	175
<u>7. Meat Inspection</u>	
Slaughterhouses .....	726
Butchers' shops .....	50
<u>8. Shops Act (visits) .....</u>	
238	
<u>9. Employment of Young Persons (visits) .....</u>	
139	
<u>10. Noise nuisance (inspection) .....</u>	
28	
<u>11. Animals and pests (inspections) .....</u>	
96	
<u>12. Infectious disease (visits) .....</u>	
21	
<u>13. Rodent control (statistics for the 12 months eanding 31.12.64)</u>	
<u>Surface infestations</u>	
(i) Number of properties inspected following notification or for survey purposes .....	786
(ii) Number of business premises, farms, etc., inspected for rodent infestation during routine visits made under Food and Drugs Acts, Factories Act, etc. ....	1492
(iii) Total number of inspections made under (i) and (ii) above ...	4069
(iv) Number of infestations dealt with:-	
(a) at private dwelling houses .....	249
(b) at business premises .....	49
(c) at Corporation property .....	6
(d) at farms .....	-
26 block treatments were carried out.	

14. Disinfection and Disinfestation

Number of Disinfection Treatments carried out:-

After infectious disease ..... -

Number of Disinfestation Treatments carried out:-

(a) Bed Bugs

(i) Council houses ..... -

(ii) Other premises ..... -

(b) Other vermin

(i) Council houses ..... 14

(ii) Other premises ..... 9

15. Pet Animals Act, 1951

2 premises in the City are licensed as pet shops under the above.

16. Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

This Act came into force on 1st October, 1963. 1 premises in the City used solely for the boarding of cats has been inspected and licensed.

THOMAS C. WARD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

# FACTORIES

## SECTION VIII

### Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

#### Part 1 of the Act

When visits of inspection are made to factories under the provisions of the Factories Act, opportunity is taken to inspect also for nuisances, pests and vermin, noise and clean air requirements. Where factories provide canteens, these are inspected at the same time to ensure compliance with food hygiene regulations.

1. - INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	127	58	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	20	21	-	-
TOTAL:	173	84	2	-

- 2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-



(1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	2	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default sending list the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	-	-	-	-	-





(13)

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE  
+ TROPICAL MEDICINE,  
KEPPEL ST.

W.C.I.  
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